⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

® 公開特許公報(A)

昭62-251723

@Int.Cl.⁴		識別記号	厅内整理委号		❷公開	昭和62年(198	7)11月2日
G 02 F	1/133	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8205-2H 8205-2H					
G 09 F	9/00	3 4 6	6866-5C	審查請求	未請求	発明の数	1	(全4頁)

49発明の名称

ドライバー内蔵液晶パネル

②特 願 昭61-96302

❷出 顧昭61(1986)4月25日

砂発 明 者 松 尾 陸の出 関 人 セイコーエプソン株式

諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号 セイコーエアソン株式会社内

東京都新宿区西新宿2丁目4番1号

会社

20代理人 并建士 最上 務 外1名

咑 福 育

1.発明の名称

ドライベー内副製品パネル

2.物幹的求の範囲

(a) シール材によって対止された側配盤物図路 とが可能である。 領域に、バネル表示領域と胸一の概晶を対入する 第2図は、選挙

ことを特徴とする特許制求の戦略第1項記録のド ライバー内図被益バネル。

(3) シール材によって射止された的記配動回路 質状に、不然性気体を射入することを特徴とする 特許協求の範囲部(複名級のドライボー内証液品 パネル

3.発明の辞職な証明

〔重點上の利用分野〕

本発明は、ドライベー内以アクティブマトリックス基板と対向電極基板と液晶からなるドライベ 一内染散品ペネルの物質に関する。

【従来の技術】

アクティブマトリックス基板において、 断末な 極にデータを書きこむ 弁線形 米子として 絶縁 ゲート型トランジスターを たは 選換トランジスターを 出いる場合、同一 数板上に 駅 動 向路 を内裂する ことが 可服である。

第2回は、透明過量器板上にマトリックス状に

特開昭62-251723 (2)

配置された地膜トランジスターと周辺収別回路から情成された神話表示用ドライバー内線アクティブマトリックス劣似の模式図である。 1 (0 , ー0 m) は、タイミング製となるケート観、2 (2 , ー5 m) は、データ線となるソース線であり、その交点に配置された視膜トランジスター 5 により、データを削出しては、タイミング放射的回路、6 はデータ線影動回路であり、この図では所調取動の場合を示してはる。

第3 図は、従来の逸遊型ドライバへ内設被品がキルの設要所面図(α)と平衡図(Δ)である。 透明低键基板フ上に海膜トランクスターを用いて 開業電板を有するパネル妥が飢餓 8 とりイミング 解析を有するパネル妥が飢餓 6 と時以て対 調子を形成する。シールは10を用いて対 調子を形成する。シールは10を用いて対 ですり、シールは10を形成した。 ですり、対入口13より設品14を割入したの数 よして液晶パネルが光成する。この場合、 原辺駅

趣が発生するため、多くの修正をする場合困難である。また影動回路の駆動なほが高い場合、対向 を極との場正が存に液晶に散滅的に印加されるため、製品の劣化が影動回路上に発生し、ベネル設 派倒載まで発影響を及ばすという問題点を有する

そこで本発明はこのような関連点を解決するもので、その目的とするところは、耐能性を保持し、ライン切断修正が容易で、正説印加による被品劣化がなく、百号の伝播建筑の少ない、ドライベー内型被基ベネルを提供するところにある。

[周覧点を解決するための手段]

本発明のドライバー内閣数品パネルは、シェル 材が、観米からなるパネル製米製場と配動団路製 級を独立に對止することを特徴とする。

CHIMI

本発明によれば、シール材により、パネル要示 領域と駆動印路領数を発金に分離することによっ 助山路は超出状態になるので、あらかじめベシベーション級 1 5 を形成しておくか、ベネル完成後にモールド等を贈して被握しないと延迟による選及が駆動国際内に発生する。

第4回は、前記前型性を関上させた銀型の断痕。 図(。)と平面図(4)であり関辺最前回路を 高中にとじこめているのが特徴である。液晶内は 木分がほとんどないため、ペッペーション製をつ ける必要がなく耐湿性の周期は十分解決できる。 のである。

[発射が解決しようとする問題点]

(災脳勞)

類1 図は、本苑明の実施別であり、滋遊型ドラーイベー内は放品ベネルの所配図(α)と平面図(b) である。従来図とは異なり、シールが10が 二単に配配している。ベネル炎が質減8 は、設盤 対入口13より波晶を對入し、影動図的値旋には 、駅側回路短減中川の對入口16より不抵性ガス

特開昭62+251723(3)

または被晶等を對入する。同一の被晶を對入する 場合には、内側のシール材の四級の一部を切って おき、パネル表示値域と斟劇回路低端をつなけて ... なけば、対入口はひとつで代用できる。脳助回路 保城に封入する材料は、放品よりは、登集等の不 括作ガスの方がせさる。また本楽異例の図では、 パネル炎原側板と鰹節関路領域のシール材を一層 で兼用した構造になっているが、全く独立にシー ル材でおおってもよいことは引らかである。

また本実施的は、透明絶縁患板上に静設トラン **ジスターを形成した過過型のドライバー内部液晶** パネルを飼にとっているが、シリコンウェハー上 にwosトタンジスターを形成して、反射遊とし て使うドライバー内護被益パネルの場合にも選用 できる。

[発明の効果]

以上述べたように平殆明によれば、次の効果を

(1) 耐湿性が確保できるため、配数の磁盘を型

断証回 (a) と平函図 (b) である。

第4 凶は、従来の駐削回路をパネル構造の内に 紀役した透遊歴ドライバー内談被勘べネル協識の 断通図(4)と平面図(4)である。

- 1……タイミング解(ゲート旗)
- 2 ……ゲータ船(ソース袋)
- 5 ……脊膜トランジスター
- 5 ……タイミング級製動国籍
- る……データ酸脳動揺路
- 7 … 一进助舱单据板
- 8……パネル設示似城
- 9 … … 南亚娅似用如子
- 1 1 … 对向咨询证据
- 1 2 … 射函進明超板
- 1 3 ** 被函数入口
- 15… パッシベーション越またはモールド射
- 1 6 一脳動画脳領域専用の封入口

じない。

- (4) パッシベーション飲を被ふくする工程がい らないため工品証料ができる。
- (3) 以助回路内の征号の設定な伝播が行なわれ 伝播延延が少ない。
- 駆動回路内のライン切断修正が容易である
- パネル製示領域の被晶に、品質劣化を生じ
- (6) シール材質域が多少物えるが、工程数は増

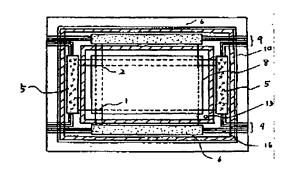
4.四回の簡単な説明

毎1回は、本発明の過避避ドライベー内線波昂 ベネル神社の一変態例を示す断面図 (a) と平成

那2回は、波基ペネルのドライベー内論アクラ ィブマトリックス基礎の協式関である。

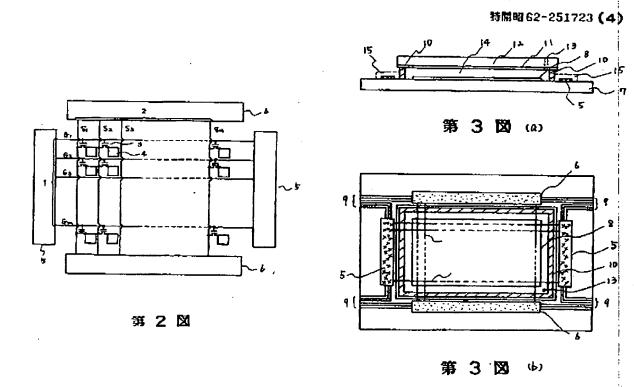
節3回は、従来の斟酌回路をパネル構造の外に 配置した遊遊型ドライバー内遊波基ペネル構造の

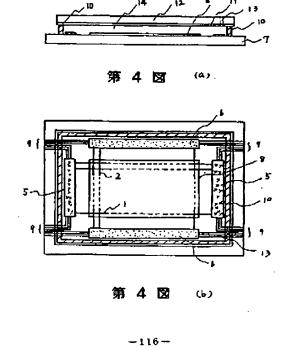




1 🕱

-- 115-





PAGE 8/16 * RCVD AT 2/20/2007 6:55:29 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-5/4 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:866 741 0075 * DURATION (mm-ss):03-40

English translation of Japanese Patent Laid-Open 62-251723

Published: November 2, 1987

Inventor(s): Mutsumi Matsuo

Laid-Open Number: 62-251723

Laid-Open Date : November 2, 1987

(54) Title of Invention

Liquid crystal panel having drivers therein

(21) Application Number: Showa 61-96302

(22) Filing Date : Showa 61-4-25 (April 25, 1986)

(72) Inventor : Mutsumi MATSUO

c/o Seiko Epson Corp.,

3-3-5, Yamato, Suwa-shi

(71) Applicant : Seiko Epson Corp.

2-4-1, Nishi-shinjuku

Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(74) Agent : Patent Attorney, Tsutomu MOGAMI

and one other

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention
 Liquid crystal panel having drivers therein

2. Scope of Claim for Patent

(1) A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein constructed in such a manner that liquid crystal is interposed between an active matrix substrate having drivers therein which has a plurality of data lines and a plurality of timing lines which perpendicularly intersect, in which a non-linear element and a pixel electrode that is switched by said non-linear element are provided at each cross point of said data line and said timing line, and in which driving circuits for at least one of said data line and timing line are formed on the same substrate, and an opposite electrode substrate which faces to said substrate in parallel, characterized in that a panel display area constructed by

pixels and an area for said driving circuits are individually sealed by a sealing material for sealing the liquid crystal.

- A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to claim 1. characterized in that the same liquid crystal as that in said panel display area is enclosed into said driving circuit area sealed by the sealing material.
- A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to claim 1, characterized in that inert gas is included into said driving circuit area sealed by the sealing material.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial use of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a structure of a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein, comprising an active matrix substrate having drivers therein, an opposite electrode substrate, and liquid crystal.

[Prior Art]

When an insulated gate type transistor or a thin film transistor is used as a non-linear element for writing data onto a pixel electrode, a driving circuit can be built on the same substrate.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an active matrix substrate having therein drivers for liquid crystal display constructed by thin film transistors arranged in a matrix manner on a transparent insulating substrate and peripheral driving circuits. Reference numeral 1 (G1 to Gm) denote gate lines serving as timing lines and reference numeral 2 (S1 to Sn) denote source lines serving as data lines. is written into each pixel electrode 4 by each thin film transistor 3 arranged at its cross point. Reference numeral

5 denotes a timing line driving circuit and reference numeral 6 denotes a data line driving circuit. The diagram shows a case of a both-side driving.

Fig. 3 shows a schematic cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein. A panel display area 8 having pixel electrodes by using thin film transistors, timing line driving circuits 5, data line driving circuits 6, and peripheral connecting terminals 9 are formed on a transparent insulating substrate 7. An opposite transparent substrate 12 having an opposite transparent electrode 11 and the substrate 7 on which the active matrix and driving circuits have been formed are adhered with a pressure by using a sealing material 10, liquid crystal 14 is enclosed from a sealing port 13, and the sealing is completed, so that a liquid crystal panel is completed. In this case, since peripheral driving circuits are in an exposing state, corrosion occurs in the driving circuits due to moisture unless a passivation film 15 is previously formed or the covering is performed by executing a molding or the like after completion of the formation of the panel.

Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure in which the moisture resistance is improved. The structure is characterized in that the peripheral driving circuits are sealed up in the liquid crystal. Since there is little moisture in liquid crystal, it is unnecessary to form the passivation film, so that a problem regarding the moisture resistance can be solved. [Problems sought to be Solved by the Invention]

In the above-mentioned conventional technique, however, since a dielectric constant of liquid crystal is equal to about 10 and is relatively large, a capacity between wirings

in the driving circuits or a capacity between the opposite electrode 11 and wirings in the driving circuits remarkably increases, so that a problem that an operating speed is delayed and a proper signal is not propagated occurs. When it is necessary to cut the wirings due to inferiority of one of the driving circuits, a line-cutting is performed by a laser beam. Since bubbles occur at the time of the cutting, when a correction of a large amount is performed, it is difficult. When a driving voltage of the driving circuit is high, a voltage with the opposite substrate is always applied as a direct current to the liquid crystal. Therefore, a deterioration in liquid crystal occurs on the driving circuits, so that there is such a problem that a serious influence is also exerted onto the panel display area.

The invention intends to solve the above-mentioned problems. It is an object of the invention to provide a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which moisture resistance is held, a line-cutting correction is easy, there is not a deterioration in liquid crystal that is caused by applying a direct current, and a propagation delay of signals is little.

[Means of Solving the Problems]

A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to the invention is characterized in that a panel display area constructed by pixels and a driving circuit area are individually sealed by a sealing material.

[Operation]

According to the invention, there is an advantage that by completely classifying a panel display area and a driving circuit area, a sealing material of the driving circuit area can be freely selected. For example, when inert gas is included, a line cutting correction by a laser radiation is easy, moisture resistance is good, and a propagation delay of signals is little. When the same liquid crystal as that in the panel display area is used, the propagation delay of signals increases. However, even when a deterioration in liquid crystal on the driving circuits due to the DC applying occurs, there is no fear that the liquid crystal is diffused into the panel display area. Even when the line cutting correction is performed by a large amount and bubbles occur, there is similarly no case where the liquid crystal is diffused into the panel display area, so that there is an enough effect in case of a low frequency driving circuit.

[Embodiment]

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the invention and shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein. Different from the conventional diagram, a sealing material 10 is arranged so as to be doubled. Liquid crystal is introduced from the sealing port 13 into the panel display area 8. Inert gas is included from a sealing port 16 only for the driving circuit area into the driving circuit area. In case of sealing the same liquid crystal, when parts of four corners of the sealing material on the inside are cut and the panel display area is connected to the driving circuit area, one sealing port can be substituted for another one. As a material to be sealed into the driving circuit area, inert gas such as nitrogen is superior to liquid crystal. In the diagram of the embodiment, although the structure constructed in such a manner that the sealing material of one layer is used for the panel display area and driving circuit area is used, it

is obviously understood that it is also sufficient to completely individually cover by the sealing material.

In the embodiment, although the transparent type liquid crystal panel having the drivers therein in which the thin film transistors were formed on the transparent insulating substrate has been described as an example, it can be also applied to a case of a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which MOS transistors are formed on a silicon wafer and which is used as a reflecting type.

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above, according to the invention, there are the following effects.

- Since the moisture resistance can be assured, no corrosion for wirings occurs.
- Since a processing step of forming a passivation film is not needed, processing steps can be reduced.
- A proper propagation of signals in the driving circuit is executed, so that a propagation delay is little.
- (4) A line cutting correction in the driving circuit is easy.
- (5) No deterioration in quality of liquid crystal in the panel display area occurs.
- Although a sealing material area slightly increases, the number of processing steps does not increase.

4. Brief Description of Drawings

Figs. 1 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) showing one embodiment of a structure of a transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an active matrix substrate having drivers therein of the liquid crystal

panel;

Fig. 3 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which driving circuits are arranged outside of the panel structure; and

Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which driving circuits are arranged in the panel structure.

- 1... Timing line (gate line)
- 2... Data line (source line)
- 3... Thin film transistor
- 4... Pixel electrode
- 5... Timing line driving circuit
- 6... Data line driving circuit
- 7... Transparent insulating substrate
- 8... Panel display area
- 9... Peripheral connecting terminal
- 10... Sealing material
- 11... Opposite transparent electrode
- 12... Opposite transparent substrate
- 13... Liquid crystal sealing port
- 14... Liquid crystal
- 15... Passivation film or molding material
- 16... Sealing port only for driving circuit area

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

OTHER:

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.